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The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, SEPTEMBER 25, 1866.

NORTHWESTERN INDIAN COMMISSION.

An Inside View of the Negotiations.

Past History of the Prominent Indian Chiefs.

Letters from Hon. J. M. Brown.

Editor St. Paul Press:

LAC TRAVES, MISS., Aug. 29, 1866.

In your last issue I gave you the result of the negotiations at Fort Rice, between the U. S. Commissioners and the Sioux and Warpedon Sioux. I will now give you some items, "not in the bill," in connection with the Missouri treaty, and not made.

It has been an object with the military authorities of the District of Minnesota to prevent the Missouri Indians from crossing to the east side of the James river, that all doubtful Indians might be kept as far as possible from the lands open to settlement along the western frontier of Minnesota, and the eastern frontier of Dakota.

The commissioners claim for the Missouri Indians the right to hunt upon any land not occupied by the whites, and gave the "Black" and other Yanktonian chiefs, written permission to extend their bands beyond the James, if they desired to do so. This ignoring the policy of the military here, doing a great injustice to the Indians dependent upon the game on their lands for subsistence, and endangering the peace of the frontier.

The Black I deem unreliable, and I have not little confidence in his ability to lead the Yanktonians into any large camps of those Indians there are always reckless and mischievous young rascals, prepared to visit the settlements on a horse-stealing expedition.

Such expeditions would inevitably lead to further frontier troubles, and should be guarded against with the utmost care, by keeping those Indians as far as possible from the settlements. During this summer some hundred lodges of Yanktonians have hunted on this Coteau as far east as the Sioux River. They intended to hunt down the Coteau to the head waters of the Yellow Medicine and Red Wood Rivers, but the severity of the winter caused them to change their program.

By the ruling of the Commissioners, they could extend their hunt to Martin, Brown, Blue Earth, and other frontier counties.

In a former letter I stated that the delegation representing the surrendered and refugee bands was prepared to guarantee the peace of the frontier, and protect the travel and transportation of the mails between Lac Travers and the Missouri River, if they were afforded governmental assistance.

The delegation, however, refused to do so, and the Commissioners the same in their communication, handed in at the last council.

When these Indians were invited to the council at Fort Rice, they supposed the object of the conference to be the withdrawal of the refugee Indians from the northwestern plains, and the subjection of the hostile bands, either through negotiations or force, to the control of the military authorities. Under this impression, they were anxious to be represented at the treaty, and the most reliable and influential men in the several camps were selected as delegates from the respective bands, with full power to act for the best interests of the Sioux and Warpedon Sioux, whether in or out of the surrendered camp.

Previous to the departure of the delegation, the means by which the scattered fragments of the bands, who did not participate in the raids against and have been virtually at peace with the whites, could be collected, as also the means by which the hostile bands could be over-come, and the whole merged into one camp under the control of the military.

The subject of full and frequent discussion. Much enthusiasm was exhibited by the Indians on these subjects. They felt proud of the confidence that had been reposed in them, and of the manner they had discharged the duties assigned to them, and they expected their services to be recognized if not rewarded, and the final duty of securing a permanent peace on the frontier be entrusted to them, under the direction of the proper authorities.

Judge then, of their disappointment and chagrin, when, instead of a recognition of their unbroken loyalty and fidelity to the whites, they were asked to sign a treaty obligating themselves to "cease all hostilities against the persons and property of the whites, and to see their influence, and if required, physical force, to prevent other bands of Dakota Indians, or other adjacent tribes from making hostile demonstrations against the government and people of the United States."

This was all the treaty said to regard the peace of the frontier, or in regard to preventing raids upon the white settlements from the hostile bands. The remainder of the treaty is taken up with provisions for the preservation of peace among the various tribes, the purchase of public improvements; the purchase of about eight million acres of land at three cents per acre; the allotment of a reservation in common, although the Indians asked for separate farms; and the suppression of the liquor traffic with the Indians, which the extinction of the Indian title would promote. Such was the treaty, which the signatures of the delegates were required, and it provided the only means, they were told, by which they could obtain the agricultural and educational assistance they so much desired.

As if purposely to annoy the delegates, the commissioners, at the last council, provided the "Sweet Corn" with a chair at the official table, thereby giving him the position of principal chief and head of the delegation. Next to him was placed "Red Iron" and his five men, and then followed the chiefs and soldiers of the delegation. The object of this arrangement was, I presume, to enable the commissioners to obtain the signatures of "Sweet Corn" and "Red Iron" and his men to the treaty, and thus be independent of the delegation. They had doubtless learned that the delegates would refuse to sign the treaty and were determined to have it signed by some of the Santee, regardless of their position or authority to act. But in this they failed. These men were prepared to do almost any act to thwart the decisions of the delegates. They were the object of their indignation. But they, like the other Indians, had no idea the purchase of their lands

was the object of the treaty, and when they were asked to dispose of the domain of the Santee and Warpedon Sioux, they thought of the Santee reservation.

It was asking too much. They knew that death would follow the act as certainly, and almost as speedily as it would follow a dose of strychnine, and they did not care to fix their names to an instrument for that purpose.

I will therefore give you a history of some of the doings of Sweet Corn and Red Iron, together with the influence that were used to give them prominence with the commissioners.

Yours, &c., J. M. BROWN.

LAC TRAVES, MISS., Sept. 5, 1866.

Editor St. Paul Press:

I presume to give you some of the prominent points in the history of Sweet Corn and Red Iron, and the objects of their visit to the Missouri river.

"Sweet Corn" and his son and nephews are the only men in the surrendered camp who were actively engaged in the hostilities of 1862. They killed and scalped a family near Breckenridge, and having stretched the scalps on poles, painted them red on one side and green on the other, painted them with the words of a medicine feast, as propitiatory offering to the God of War, who, in the language of prayer made by the head of the lodge (Sweet Corn) at the opening of the feast, was conjured to assist the Indians in this endeavor to exterminate the whites. The scalps then present were offered as a sacrifice from those assembled at that feast, and many more were promised, if success attended the exertions of the Indians. The "Red Iron" and his five men, however, were in the camp, but there is no evidence that they were in any manner connected with the massacre.

The "Plaster," father of Sweet Corn, was one of the old warriors, and planted on the north island of Lac Travers. In 1856 he represented the North Island Santee at Washington, where he was appointed a Santee chief by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He, therefore, was placed at the head of a small band (principally his immediate relatives) where he remained until the summer of 1860. As no successor was named, his band again joined the band to which he had previously belonged, and his band became extinct.

Sweet Corn, for some cause, never joined his father's band, but was enrolled under the band of the brother-in-law, Standing Bull. In this band, however, he was never enrolled as a soldier or principal man, but ranged from the eighth to the tenth man on the roll at the annual gatherings. In 1860 he was at the head of a party that robbed some ladies and gentlemen excursionists at all their horses, and they were encamped on the Cheyenne, near Fort Abercrombie, and he has always been prone to commit depredations on the whites when an opportunity presented.

In the selection of Delegates to Fort Rice, the Indians were unanimous in their opposition to him, because they wished to be represented by men whose loyalty to the government was beyond question, and who could present a fair record in connection with the outbreak of 1862.

"Red Iron" was the principal chief of the bands in the Great Bend of the Minnesota, in 1851, and was a party to the treaty of Traverse des Sioux, negotiated in that year. In 1852 he opposed the execution of some of the provisions of the treaty, because the Indian Department and most of the Santee and Warpedon chiefs did not concur in their meaning to the Great Bend of the Minnesota.

The Indians of the Band rendered the presence of troops necessary to the maintenance of peace, which was not accomplished until Red Iron had been made a prisoner and put under guard. In 1853 collisions between the white settlers and the Indians of the Band rendered the presence of troops necessary among them, for the protection of the settlers and to remove those Indians to their reservation. Thereafter, however, was temporary for as soon as the troops left the reservation, the Indians followed and returned to their old haunts. This was the case again in 1854, and it was not until 1855 that Red Iron and his band were permanently located on the reservation.

The Santee reservation was established in 1856, and Red Iron has always been obstinate, and his band had the reputation of being the most refractory among the Upper Sioux. He did not personally participate in the massacre of 1862, but his band was foremost in the expedition against the whites, and the hostile element which now resides on the upper prairie is composed principally of the Indians who formerly occupied the country about the headwaters of the Minnesota.

The unreliable character of Red Iron induced General Sibley, in 1863, to send him with the other doubtful Sioux, to the Crow Creek reservation on the Missouri, from which place he was removed in 1865, and placed on the reservation of the Santee, where he remained. Last spring Col. Adams, for reasons best known to himself, gave Red Iron the control of the surrendered Indians of the Santee, and placed him in the position of principal chief of the band.

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at Fort Rice, and the commissioners acknowledged his claim, although he possessed neither position nor influence among the bands represented.

When the delegation was about to start, the then commandant at Fort Abercrombie transmitted a letter to the commandant at Fort Wadsworth, to be by him forwarded to the commanding officer at Fort Rice, "by the hands of Red Iron or some other reliable Indian," recommending the "hearer" (whoever he might be) as the "principal and most influential chief" among the Santee and Warpedon bands, "and worthy of the highest consideration from the military and civil authorities of the Government."

Red Iron, with his nephews and two men from other bands who he induced to accompany him, went with the delegation, and on arriving at Fort Rice he and Sweet Corn went immediately to present their credentials to Colonel Clark, commanding the post.

Colonel Clark made quite a searching examination of the documents, and inquired Red Iron and Sweet Corn. Upon being relieved he sought one of the commissioners at Fort Sully, to whom he gave the documents and information in relation to the delegation. He had the object of the treaty been what it was expected to be, the attainment and preservation of peace on the frontier, and the security of travel between the Minnesota and the Missouri rivers, the Indians, as the delegation was composed of the commissioners, might have been able to create discord in the councils of the delegation, as almost every man, whether white, black, or red, can exercise an influence for evil; but the delegation was simply for the purpose of presenting the credentials of the bands of the Indians, their labors resulted in merely exhibiting a full length portrait of the Independent Battalion in its existing struggle to create dissensions and engender lodge among the surrendered bands, and in impressing upon the minds of the delegation that to be popular with the officers of the government, an Indian must have the white man's blood, and that his popularity would be measured by the quantity of blood shed.

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FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
CHARLES McILRATH,
OR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
SHERWOOD HUGHES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,
FIRST DISTRICT,
WILLIAM WINDOM.

SECOND DISTRICT,
IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

THE MINNESOTA TREASURY.

The Republican of Hennepin county

are not only surprised, but they are

also surprised, to learn that at a meeting held on Wednesday

evening by the copperheads of that place

for the reception and endorsement of the

Republican ticket, the meeting

was called to order by Cyrus Aldrich,

who, but a few days ago, was a candidate

for the Republican nomination for Congress,

and received the unanimous vote

of the Hennepin county delegation for

that position, and the meeting was

over by Rufus J. Baldwin, who had,

a week before, accepted the Republican

nomination for State Senator.

It is impossible to conceive a more

atrocious insult to the Republican

county than this, and the fact that

the meeting was called to order by

one of the leading Republicans of

the county, and that the meeting

was over by another leading

Republican, is a public

proclamation of the fact that the

Republican party in Hennepin county

is not only divided, but that it is

divided into two parties, one of

which is the party of the

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The extended report which we

have published of the proceedings of the

Democratic State and National

conventions, has been a source of

interest to our readers, and we

trust that it will be read with

interest by all who are

interested in the history of the

Democratic party in this country.

One has about the same

melancholy interest in a

Democratic Convention, now

being held in St. Paul, as one

has in an exceedingly

interesting and valuable

historical sketch of the

Democratic party in this

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Wm. H. & Co. P. H.

THE MOST PERFECT VEGETABLE
AMBROSIA

THE ONLY ONE
THE ORIGINAL COLOR
PROMOTES
PERFECT
HEALTH
AND
LIVING
FORCE
OF THE
BLOOD
AND
TISSUES
OF THE
BODY
AND
IS
THE
MIRACLE
OF
THE
AGE!

GARRANTY

RING'S
VEGETABLE AMBROSIA
IS THE MIRACLE OF THE AGE!

Great-hearted People have the
luck featured by it to the *dash*, *burn*,
often tears of youth, and are happy!

Young People, with *light*, *faded* or *red* hair
have these unsatisfactory colors change a
beautiful *auburn*, and rejoice!

People whose heads are covered with
greasy and *hoary*, use it, and have it
coats and clear and light again!

Bald-Headed Veterans h
their remaining locks tightened, and
hairs erect, and the hair of the luxuriant grow
of hair, and dance for joy!

Young Gentlemen use it because it
richly performed!

Young Ladies use it because it
their hair in place!

Everybody must *use* it, beca
it is the *cleanest* and *best* article in
market.

For Sale by Druggists generally
Dixie, April 21, 1894.

Dr. H. H. Hygiene, Druggist.

DEAR SIR: Just remembering that when I
suffered from the loss of my beautiful hair
three weeks ago, my hair was very gray, I
suffered from the loss of my hair, and I
completely restored to its natural color, black,
and I have no hesitation in assuring my friends that
I have no hesitation in assuring my friends that
I claim for it. I consider it superior to anything
I have ever used, and I have no hesitation in
keeping the scalp clean, head free from dandruff
and the hair soft and shining.

J. Q. ADAMS,
Carriage Manufacturer,
St. Paul, April 18, 1894.

I can vouch for the truth of the above state
ment.

WM. KENNEDY,
Supt. of Police,
St. Paul, April 18, 1894.

EDWARD H. BIGGS,

EILERT'S
DAYLIGHT
FAMILY
Cathartic Pills.

Cure Jaundice, Gripping Pains,
Dilatoriousness, Headache, General
Debility, Nervousness, Dropsy, Pain
Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Pain
in the Side and Breast, Piles, and
any Derangement of the Stomach
and Bowels.

These pills have a soothing and purifying
action, getting rid of food and clearing the
system, leaving the stomach free from
all accumulations, and the bowels
regularly and thoroughly cleansed.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers
everywhere. **J. K. EILERT,**
Proprietor.

SCHELL'S

DR. WINSTON
TEETHING

The safest, best and most reliable medicine ever discovered for the medicine troubles of children is **TEETHING**. It will cure **Diarrhea, Cholera, Infantum, Wind Colic, the Cough, Rashes, Mouth, and Crisping Pains in Stomach, teething**.
Sold by all **Druggists and Dealers** everywhere.

DR. EILEY & SAYLER, Proprietors
FULLER, FIRCH & FULLER, Wholesale
Druggists, Chicago, Agents for the Northwestern States, to whom orders may be addressed

there-is-place-for-drwin

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of Desargis kinship, and
ception known, sent to any address to
charge.

R. MARVIN. R. F. MARVIN.

R. MARVIN & SON

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

CHINA, GLASS

AND

CROCKERY

LAKE INDUMENTS TO COUNTRY NEEDS

Goods sold as low as in Chicago or St. Louis.
Buy of R. MARVIN & SON and save pen-
nise of freight. Assorted Grades
adapted to the country trade.

Lamp Goods very Low

Hamp Goods Very

Large Stock on Hand.

189 & 191 Third street, St.

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JOHN E. SANBORN,
GIVEN BY HIS VOL.

SANBORN & KING
Attorneys at Law
Room No. 4, Washington Building
Cor. Third Street and Pennsylvania Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will prosecute all claims against the patent and give particular attention to the patent rights of inventors. The Copyright, Bank Pay, Bounty and Pension, the Government Claims, the Social Security Act, etc.

All business entrusted to our will be handled promptly and efficiently.

Liberal arrangements will be made with reference to the promptness of our carrying out the cases.

P.O. Box Home 760. J91-1

JOS. KAZ.
At the "Star Foundry and Machine Works,"
the main of Eugene, Ariz.

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CHEN,
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suglim.
bore twenty inch stroke, with pumps,
the valves, &c. are usually new and ex-
cellent—each engine on separate iron
churn 14 in. for diameter, twelve in.
Engines can be made to use separate
pumps. **HEINE, F. E. ARNO**

THE CITY

Republican Union County Convention.

A convention of delegates from the Republican Union County Convention for the nomination of candidates for Legislature and County Officers, will be held at the Court House, on Monday, October 8, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Primary elections for the election of delegates will be held on Saturday, October 6, in the city of St. Paul, at 7 a. m., and in the Township at 2 p. m.

The convention will be composed of the number of delegates as formed by the last Republican Union County Convention.

W. M. MOORE, Secretary.

Minnesota Railroad Directory.

Mr. A. Bailey, who has heretofore published valuable works of similar kind, proposes issuing, in the course of a few weeks, a work which, he claims, will be a complete and classified business directory of every town and station lying along the lines of the different railroads in the state. It will also contain a historical and statistical description of each town, a list of town officers, churches, schools, public institutions, etc. To which will be added a Shipper's Guide, a Minnesota State Office Directory, a Road Distances and State Officers, and a variety of other useful information, all of which will combine to make the work an indispensable book of reference. This will undoubtedly be a regular volume among business men, for whom it is especially intended, and those who wish to extend their acquaintance through an advertising medium, will find this one of the most desirable means of attaining that end.

A Place of Amusement.

Among the notable places in the city is the sides room of the veteran auctioneer, J. S. Temple, Esq., on Third street, near Jackson. Every evening a huge crowd throngs that place, and the side walk in front is often to full of spectators and listeners, that it requires the attendance of one or two policemen to keep a passage clear for pedestrians. The unusual attraction seems to be a famous Hoosier auctioneer, named Smith, recently imported by Mr. Temple, from Indiana. Smith is a genius, and seems to be the concentrated essence of twenty auctioneers; sixteen comedians; a dozen buffoons; eight balladists; five jig dancers; two clowns, including a pig organ and monkey. His program runs like a gang of mulee; his witty remarks convulsed the crowd; his songs will do credit to any academy of music; and his ludicrous face, nimble legs, and boisterous living caricature, bring a good audience, however about Smith being a good auctioneer—he probably sells enough goods, and can hold an audience all night—but then, it is feared he overdoes the thing; occasionally goes too far, and not only attracts the sidewalk, but is liable at any time to have the bodies of those who die of laughter lying around his premises. Side-splitting Smith, draw it milder!—or at all events, see that your audience is furnished with accidental insurance policies.

A New Alley.—At the last meeting of the City Council, a resolution was passed laying out an alley running between Clark and Minnesota streets, in the block bounded by Third and Fourth streets. Messrs. Wm. Lee, L. C. Curt, A. H. Catlett, D. W. Jagerell and Henry Hays were appointed commissioners to view the premises and ascertain damages, and they will meet to day to that purpose.

The Race between "Sorel Kitty," of Minneapolis, and "Cannon Ball," of St. Paul, which was to have come off to-day, has been postponed.

Cranberries.—A large lot of cranberries were sold in this market yesterday, at prices ranging from two dollars and a half to three dollars.

Wheat.—The steamer Flora, on her last trip, took on to La Crosse eight thousand bushels of wheat.

Wm. B. Bradbury, Esq., who was at the International a day or two since, is spending a short time at Anoka. He expects to return here some time next week.

The Republican convention for nominating County officers to be held at the City of St. Paul, on Monday, October 8th.

The Steam Fire Engine was out for trial yesterday.

Mechanical Amusement has been manifested at the extraordinary success of Messrs. Pratt & Houghton, the leading St. Paul Show Merchants, who will in a few weeks move into a much larger store, rendered necessary by their increasing business. Their success in this property is simple enough. Pratt & Houghton are both gentlemen of experience and popularity; they advertise largely; they are very accommodating, and invariably please their customers; and last, but not least, they always keep on hand the very best goods to be had in this or any other market, and every article is warranted. This last statement we can verify, having looked over some of the new show recently purchased by Pratt & Houghton, and which are now arriving. They are the most perfect and latest in the city, and of ladies of taste and fashion will find of buying their show elsewhere, after one looking at their new and home-made styles.

DR. HAZEN'S—Everybody is reading Dr. Hazen's famous proclamation, which has been printed and scattered broadcast over the city. The wit of that laughable production is not more sparkling than some of the delightful deceptions prepared at the Star & Garter Concert Hall, which are in general more pleasing than the vocal and instrumental music of that popular resort. Dr. Hazen, of the famous Minneapolis household, has now got a good thing, and he is well supported by his numerous assistants. Something extra may be looked for at the "Free and Easy" evening. "Come and see!"

The Latest Style of Gentle Dress that is the "Softest Comfortable" Look at it. It is a really beautiful dress, Southworth & Tait have it. They have in the city the best assortment of Gents' new styles, which they offer at wholesale very low. Country buyers are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing.

The Hutchinson Family.—The Hutchinson Family, having completed their successful engagements in this city and Minneapolis, begin a tour through Central Minnesota, ending at St. Cloud.

Parthian, Monday, October 1st.
Oswego, Tuesday, October 2nd.
Keweenaw, Wednesday, October 3rd.
Houghton, Thursday and Friday, October 4th and 5th.

These to Winona, into Wisconsin and Illinois, returning to visit at their home in Mead county in November.

Town.—New routes open by rail from St. Paul. Through tickets for sale to all points East and South at the rate of 10 cents per mile.

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